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FOREIGN PRESS COVERAGE OF ANTI-US CW AND BW PROPAGANDA

All figures are for items on North Korean incidents of CW, 23, 26 Feb and 3, 6 Mar 51, unless otherwise indicated.

\times - BW
 \bullet - CW and BW

- Gas not related to North Korea
 P - Protest to Red Cross

+ - Protest to U

MM - Most Moscow papers

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**A REPORT ON FOREIGN PRESS COVERAGE OF ANTI-US
CW (AND BW) PROPAGANDA**

This report is compiled from daily newspapers, dated 23 February - 25 May 1951, available to Foreign Documents Division from the USSR, China, North Korea, and the Eastern European Satellites. Also included are items from the Scandinavian Communist press, a Swiss newspaper, and one German-language (non-Communist) newspaper from Argentina.

It should be remarked that all issues desired for search on the subject have not been available, i.e., only one North Korean paper for 3, 4, 7 March was in hand, the important 5 and 6 March issues being lacking.

Reports from certain countries that have been translated may, in most cases, be considered as representative of the whole controlled press of the country involved. However, as additional information becomes available, supplementary reports will be issued.

Specifically, the report is based on the alleged incidents of poison-gas bombing and shelling of North Korean-Chinese troops on 23, 26 February and 3, 6 March 1951. However, the incidence of other anti-US propaganda based on CW and BW allegations, and often combined with reports relative to the Korean action, prompted the inclusion of such items.

The report comprises three parts:

1. Chronological summary
2. Content survey and comparison
3. Bibliography of North Korean and Chinese antiguos training literature translated by them from other languages

Appended are translations of all items found in the Communist press.

NOTE: In referring to "newspaper", the organ is meant rather than a particular issue. In referring to "press", the term is used collectively.

"ATIS, FECOM, Tokyo, reported 30 June 1951 that perusal of available Korean publications revealed no information of CW incidents."

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SECRETChronological Summary

The news story relating to the 23 February incident of US poison-gas bombing on the Han River front apparently broke on 5 March with a purported Han River front dispatch dated 4 March by the New China News Agency (NCNA). Indications that the coverage was widespread in China on or about those dates are evidenced by editorials of Canton and Hankow papers to the effect that "the various Peiping and Shanghai newspapers have expressed vehement comment . . ." regarding the poison-gas incident.

On 6 March the story became more widespread, as revealed by Chinese newspapers and pickups published in the Communist European press. Those available for that date represented Poland, Yugoslavia, Finland, Norway and an independent Swiss paper. This appears to be the first date of wide coverage -- more than 10 days following the alleged Kirov incident of 23 February.

In Poland, six metropolitan newspapers covered the report as early as 6 March, one presenting considerable detail and description although other available items of that date were confined to the brief news-flash type. All the reports were attributed to the NCNA via Peiping, as were 8, 9, 10 March detailed stories, all similar, used by the Czechoslovak press.

Three of five representative Yugoslav newspapers scanned reported the same brief report on 6 March, as did Vapaa Sana, the Communist-oriented sheet of Finland.

Norwegian and Swedish Red newspapers carried brief stories early, the former under a London dateline of 6 March -- "from Chinese sources", and the Swedish paper as early as 5 March quoting the "Chinese Telegraph Bureau."

The Soviet-licensed German press revealed but one item on the North Korean front-line allegations (the routine NCNA release) on 9 March, after which the next display was in early May with the development of the SW thesis.

Bulgarian newspapers failed to reveal any interest in the gas report until 17 March when a syndicated item quoting NCNA carried details similar to those noted above for Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Hungarian press appears to have published nothing before a 20 March detailed account. Rumanian papers followed a similar course in later March, the gleanings from which were relatively heavy. In late May when the SW angle was adopted.

On 17 and 18 March the Chinese appear to have revived the gas theme, adding reports on the incidents of 26 February and 3, 6 March, and for the first time gave descriptive details of the alleged gas bursts and effects.

The first reaction noted in the USSR was in the Metropolitan and provincial press on 19 and 20 March, in the form of a syndicated dispatch from Peiping TASS which attributed the report to NCNA. The item appeared in Pravda alone on 19 March, and in three other Moscow and 11 provincial papers on the 20th. Also on the 20th, Literaturnaya Gazeta referred to US use of poison gas in Korea in an article by N. Babin. On the 21st, two other provincial sheets carried the report in full text.

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Albanian papers for the period were not available and in the three available issues of a North Korean newspaper of 3, 4, and 7 March, no mention or reference was made to the alleged use of gas.

The dates developed from the survey as most indicative of heavy representation were: 6 March, China-Europe; 20 March, USSR and Satellites; 6 May, USSR and Satellites using the Chinese protest to the Red Cross and EW material, and 10 and 11 May, when the Soviet press widely used a story of the North Korean protest to the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

Content Survey and Comparison

The first reports of 5 and 6 March were presented in as near a "straight" news style as can be looked for in the Communist press.

The story was date-lined "Han River Front, Korea, 4 March", by the NCNA, and was credited to the Hsin-hua (NCNA) correspondent. The initial reports in the Chinese press gave only tersely the details of time of attack, location, and description of the bomb bursts. The report as a whole was brief, considering the magnitude of the alleged offense and its propaganda value.

It will be noted that the Chinese, Soviet and European press throughout continued to credit the source of the poison-gas reports to NCNA and its correspondents in Korea in almost all dispatches.

Additional details and descriptive information became available in the Chinese press as the story was developed around 17 - 20 March, although the Polish and Czechoslovak press had presented considerably more news color in their first stories than had the Chinese.

The descriptions and details differed but slightly, first attack by strafing planes -- "two US Mustang-type fighters"; the bombs gave off a brownish-yellow smoke which settled as a grayish-green smog; the victims appeared dazed, bodies tensed, they coughed constantly, and breathing was very rapid. Some reports described nausea. None reported deaths; most claimed recovery under treatment within 24 hours; one or two in editorial expression, claimed the results would be lasting.

Syndication of the reports on the added incidents (26 February, 3 and 6 March) of gas shelling appears to have kept the story fairly well knit except for some colorful embellishments by individual editors: shells landing on a slope at Kwangchang-ni; 50 shells fired against the 8th Company "of an unidentified unit" in the Kuri-dong area; two more shells at Kuri-dong where effects on personnel were noted with recovery in 12 hours; semitechnical descriptions of the bomb and shell casings.

In the later March reports of added incidents, artillery fire, rather than aerial bombing, was alleged as the medium of poison-gas attack.

On the editorial side, the comment generally played up the "desperation" of US forces turning to gas in their retreat and defeat.

The Chinese press lost no time in protesting "to the world" the alleged inhumane offenses. With, and following, the initial reports were editorial-news stories protesting the acts of the aggressors, and reports of student demonstrations. On 13 March, Canton and Shanghai papers carried the story of Li-Te-ch'un, director of the Chinese Red Cross, protesting to the US and to 100 million International Red Cross members.

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The protest was picked up for a few other Communist organs later in March, but most failed to capitalize on this international news angle until early in May when it was combined with additional protests against alleged experiments with and preparations for use of BW weapons by the US.

In the Soviet press surveyed from 19 March to 25 May, most references to the use of gas by US troops appeared in Moscow papers, and most reports were buried on page 4 with other foreign news. There were no screaming headlines and less newsworthy items were played up much more heavily.

The Chinese press adopted the BW theme in a Shanghai report of 22 March which had MacArthur buying bacteria media from the Yoshida government for use against the North Korean army and people. On 29 March, a Canton paper quoted former US Defense Secretary Johnson on US budgeting for BW weapons, and TASS was quoted to the effect that Soviet scientists had condemned MacArthur for large-scale BW preparations.

Some of these items were echoed in the Czechoslovak press of 24 and 25 March, and Rumania carried the MacArthur-BW preparations yarn on the 25th, following it on the 26th with a syndicated story concerning Richard Haas, director of the American Health Institute, telling of US potential in microbe-carrying ammunition.

The Soviet press used no consistent line on BW until May. On 6 April, a cartoon in Turkmenskaya Iskra pictured US troops carrying BW shells and poison-gas containers under the title "Germs Will Not Help the Aggressors." On 19 April, Literaturnaya Gazeta published an article by Krivitskiy concerning the Pentagon's problems of using atomic, BW and CW weapons. The cartoon and the article were not found in any other Soviet publications available.

Canton, on 6 May, reported that the Chinese Red Cross had protested to the International organization against US inhumane use of captured Chinese in BW experiments, and on 12 May reported that North Korea Foreign Minister Pak Hon-yong had protested on 8 May to the UN Security Council charging the US with dissemination of smallpox bacteria in the wake of retreat last December.

On 5 May, some Moscow papers had headlined "Americans Try BW Weapons on Captured Volunteers" as reported by Peking TASS, and also used an ECNA report combined with details of the poison-gas incidents as printed in Pravda on 19 March. The provincial Soviet papers picked up the Moscow story on 6 May.

The Newsweek article on the US "bubonic plague ship" came in for apparent controlled propaganda reference on 6 May in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Sov Zone Germany, and some days later in Norway and Poland.

Bringing the poison-gas allegations up to date with the BW theme, most Moscow newspapers of 10 May carried the story of captured US 2d Lt Ross "confirming" the use of gas in North Korea. None of the other Soviet press carried this story on the 10th or 11th and on 13 May only Izvestia reported the Ross story.

The Hungarian press used the "confirmation" angle with background and detail on 10 May, as did a Prague newspaper. The Ross story was also found 11 May in the Rumanian representation, and Norway's Oslo Friheten repeated the ECNA report on 15 May.

The press reports with reference date follow.

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FOREIGN NEWS ARTICLES AND EDITORIALS
ON ANTI-US CW (AND BW) PROPAGANDA
RELATIVE TO THE KOREAN SITUATION.

To permit an estimate of the scope and conclusiveness of the search for CW and BW information on the Korean incidents, the following statistics are presented:

<u>Area of Origin of Newspapers</u>	<u>Number of Newspapers</u>	<u>Number of Issues</u>
North Korea	2	
China	28	900
USSR	24	900
Eastern Europe		
Albania	2	12
Bulgaria	3	69
Czechoslovakia	11	263
Finland	2	62
Germany	7	122
Hungary	6	358
Poland	8	143
Rumania	7	242
Yugoslavia	5	157
Scandinavia	23	587

Though there is variance from country to country, according to receipt of newspapers in Foreign Documents Division, the dates of coverage are from 23 February to mid-May.

CHINA

REPORTS US USE OF POISON GAS -- Tsingtao Jih-pao, 6 Mar 51

Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 Mar 51

Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 5 Mar 51

Han River Front, Korea, 4 March (Hsin-hua) -- A Hsin-hua correspondent has reported from the Han River front that American troops are now resorting to the use of asphyxiating poison-gas bombs, in violation of international law.

The correspondent stated that, at 1300 hours on 23 February 1951, two American planes appeared over the southern bank of the Han River and dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Ryul-li, 20 li southeast of Seoul. One of the exploding bombs emitted a brownish-yellow smoke which gradually settled to the ground in a grayish-green smog. This bomb was later identified as a poison-gas bomb.

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The Chinese and Korean people's troops are greatly infuriated over the use of such inhuman German-Japanese fascist tactics by the US forces. It will undoubtedly provoke all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

EDITORIAL SCORES USE OF POISON GAS -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 Mar 51

After repeated defeats in Korea, the American aggressors are resorting to the use of asphyxiating poison gas bombs in the Han River front, the first violation occurring on 23 February 1951. This act violated international law and has proved that the American aggressors are the enemies of mankind and must be severely punished in the name of justice.

Such a savage act was expected from the Americans. For example, after the end of World War II, US authorities assigned Ichii Shiro, leading Japanese bacteriological warfare expert, to develop bacteriological weapons to be used against us, instead of punishing him as a war criminal. Again, Truman stated publicly in a speech on 30 November 1950 that the US is planning to use a frightful weapon. The fact that American troops in Korea have used poison gas is definite proof that the US will use the frightful weapons on the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Chinese, Korean, and all other peoples of the world cannot ignore the vicious act of the US aggressors. We must let the whole world know that the US war criminals, who are trying to wipe out mankind by means of poison gas and frightful weapons, must be dealt a crushing blow.

STUDENTS PROTEST USE OF POISON GAS -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 Mar 51

Peiping -- News of the use of poison gas by US troops in Korea called forth strong indignation among students and faculty members of Peiping University and Peiping Teachers College. On 5 March, some 1,800 students at Peiping University signed a petition protesting use of the poison gas, and over 800 students signed a similar petition at Peiping Teachers College.

NEWSPAPERS PROTEST -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 9 Mar 51

Hankow Ch'ang chiang Jih-pao, 9 Mar 51

Peiping, 7 March (Esin-hua) -- The various Peiping and Shanghai newspapers have all expressed vehement comment opposing the US aggressors' criminal use of poison-gas bombs in Korea.

The Peiping, Jen-min-jih-pao, in the 7 March 1951 issue, under the headline, "Severely Punish Poison Gas Criminals", expressed its ideas as follows:

"This brutal conduct of the US aggressors is certainly not accidental; following World War II, the US extended its protection to the criminals dealing in bacteriological warfare, of whom Hirohito was the head."

"On 30 November 1950, Truman, in a public address, disclosed the evil intentions and preparedness of the US armies of aggression to use frightful weapons of the type universally opposed by all the peace-loving peoples of the world."

"Now, the fact of the use of poison gas by the US army of aggression in Korea is iron-clad proof that the US aggressors harbor the intent to make use of frightful weapons against peace-loving peoples. We maintain before the

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world that the US war criminals who release poison gas, or use other types of frightful weapons and horrible devices in order to destroy human beings, must be subjected to a criminal investigation and severely punished. The military commander who first ordered the use of poison gas and the officers and soldiers who first actually used poison gas in the US military aggression in Korea must be convicted as poison-gas warfare criminals.

"The Chinese, Koreans, and all other peace-loving peoples of the world should unite, with greater determination and force, to bring about the ultimate defeat of the US aggressors and arrest the war criminals so that they may be subjected to the righteous judgment of mankind."

The Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 6 March 1951, said that the crime of the aggressive US army in Korea in using poison-gas bombs is evidence of the extreme barbarity and cruelty of US imperialists who are the deadly enemies, not alone of the Korean and Chinese people, but of all the peoples of the world.

The Shanghai Hsin-ven Jih-pao, 6 March 1951 said that, although the Japanese fascists, in their war of invasion of China, employed poison gas and bacteriological weapons on numerous occasions, they could not avoid final defeat.

"Today the repetition of the savage techniques of the Japanese villainy by the US army of aggression will certainly not enable them to avoid the defeat which is their fate."

The Shanghai, Ta King Pao and Wen-hui Pao, on 6 March 1951 in their editorial comments, were unanimous in pointing out that the poison-gas warfare of the US criminals positively will not be able to escape righteous condemnation.

CHINESE RED CROSS PROTESTS -- Canton, Man-fang Jih-pao, 15 Mar 51
Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 15 Mar 51

Beiping, 13 March (Hsin-hua) -- On 13 March 1951, Li Te-ch'uan, director of the Red Cross Society of China, issued the following press release in protest of the use of poison gas by US troops in Korea:

"In violation of the Geneva agreement, US troops are using poison gas against us in the Korean war. This inhuman act will surely provoke all the people who stand for justice and humanity."

"On behalf of the Red Cross Society of China, I strongly protest to the US government and appeal to the 100 million members of the Red Cross Society throughout the world to raise their voices against the use of poison gas by US imperialists in their aggressive war in Korea."

CHINA SAYS US CONTINUES TO USE POISON GAS -- Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, 18 Mar 51

Korean Front Line Dispatch, 17 March (Hsin-hua) -- A Hsin-hua reporter states that, after the use of poison-gas bombs by US invasion forces in Korea on 23 February at the front lines in the Han River area, such bombs were again used in this battle area on 26 February, 3 March, and 6 March. The Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers are extremely angry over these inhumane acts of the US forces, who have violated international law.

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CHINA CITES INCIDENTS OF POISON GAS ATTACKS -- Shanghai, Chich-fang Jih-pao,
 16 Mar 51
 Peiping Jen-mu Jih-pao,
 17 Mar 51
 Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao,
 18 Mar 51

Korean Front Line, 17 March (Hsin-hua) -- According to reports issued by the China People's Volunteer Army in Korea, US troops are now resorting to the use of asphyxiating poison-gas bombs and artillery shells in desperate attempts to win the war. The sources said that the US troops have used poison-gas bombs and shells four times along the Han River front as follows:

1. At 1300 hours on 23 February 1951, two US Mustang-type fighter planes strafed our units, garrisoned about 10 kilometers east of Seoul on the southern bank of the Han River, for 20 minutes after which they dropped an asphyxiating poison-gas bomb. The bomb let out a column of brownish-yellow smoke which settled to the ground in a grayish-green smog. An army doctor stationed in the area said that the expression of the affected men appeared dazed, their bodies grew tense, they coughed constantly, and their breathing became very rapid.

2. Between 1200 hours and 2000 hours on 26 February 1951, the enemy fired poison-gas shells against our forces deployed on Kwangchang-ni on the Han River front. One shell exploded on a mountain slope north of Kwangchang-ni highway.

3. At 1630 hours on 3 March 1951, US troops fired about 50 shells, including several poison-gas shells, in the Kuri-dong area, where the Eighth Company of an unidentified unit was stationed.

4. At 2200 hours on 6 March 1951, US troops fired two poison-gas shells at Kuri-dong. Upon explosion, the shells let out a light-yellow or black gas which tasted like iodine or sulphur. Persons affected by the gas appeared dazed, their hearts beat faster, and their arms and legs became numb. All affected persons, however, recovered 12 hours after treatment.

It is reported that the casing of a poison gas bomb is made of a copper alloy having a thickness of about 2/3 millimeter and that the casing of a poison gas shell is made of iron alloy having a thickness of one millimeter.

US USES BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN KOREA

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources]

Since March 1951, Chinese Communists newspapers have published articles stating that the US is not only making extensive preparations for the use of bacteriological weapons but that such weapons have been used in the Korean conflict against the Chinese people's volunteers, as follows:

In the 8 May 1951 note to the chairman of the United Nation's Security Council, the North Korean Foreign Minister, Pak Hon-yong, vehemently protested against the United States for its heinous crime of using smallpox bacteria as a bacteriological weapon. This note states that documentary evidence originating from Syngman Rhee's government proves that prior to the attack on North Korea, US military advisers and the South Koreans laid plans for such activities. Medical specialists are reported to have established the fact that smallpox virus were disseminated when the US forces retreated from North Korea in December 1950 which resulted in some 3,500 cases. (1)

It is reported that MacArthur ordered 1,500,000-yen (Japanese currency)

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orth of bacteriological media from the Allocation Bureau of the Yoshida Government to use against the North Korean army and people. (2) The intention of the US to use bacteriological weapons is revealed in the statement made by former US Defense Secretary, Louis Johnson, that \$12,000,000 is being allocated annually for production of such weapons. Demands are being made that the US must be brought to justice as a bacteriological war criminal. (3)

The general office of the China Red Cross Association filed a protest with the International Red Cross Committee and the International Red Cross Association charging the US are being inhumane in her use of captured Chinese volunteers in experiments of bacteriological weapons. (4) The Tass News Agency reports that MacArthur is condemned by Soviet scientists for making large-scale preparations for bacteriological warfare against which the USSR is discovering methods to combat. (3)

SOURCES

1. Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 12 May 51
2. Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 22 Mar 51
3. Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 29 Mar 51
4. Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 6 May 51

U S S R

STATEMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS IN KOREA -- Pravda, 19 Mar 51

Peiping, 18 March, (TASS) -- Beinhua News Agency reports that on 17 March a representative of the Chinese people's volunteers made a statement concerning the criminal use of poison gas by groups of the American invaders. The statement says:

"In recent months the troops of the American invaders, having experienced several severe failures in the aggressive war in Korea, have been committing barbarous crimes on a still greater scale... They are carrying out mass executions of Chinese volunteers captured on the battlefield and, subsequently, have used poison gas against the Chinese people's fighters who are resisting aggression and fighting for peace.

"On 5 March, when the crimes of the American invaders, who used poison gas at the Han River front on several occasions, became known to the people of the world, MacArthur's staff, and the staff of the US Armed Forces in the Far East issued a shameless denial of the facts concerning the inhuman and illegal actions of the American troops. But how can these monstrous crimes be denied, when the facts are so evident?

"American troops used chemical shells on the Han River front on four occasions: on 23 and 26 February, and on 3 March. On the day after MacArthur's staff made the denial, American troops fired two chemical shells in the Huriton region. The Americans will not be able to disprove the clear facts by resorting to verbal subterfuges or contrivances. Their denial of the criminal use of poison gas merely testifies to the fact that they are not only murderers, whose hands are stained with blood, but that they are also shameless liars..."

"The American aggressors, who are the universal enemies of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, are experiencing panic terror. That is why troops of the American invaders are denying that they have used poison gas."

"The Chinese people's volunteers will never forgive these bloodthirsty murderers. They will bring justice and a stern punishment to the criminals who used poison gas."

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NOTES

(Also on 20 Mar 51 in Izvestiya, Sovetskaya Latviya (Riga), Sovetskaya Sotsiya (Tallin), Leningradskaya Pravda, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, Sovetskaya Belarusiya (Minsk), Kommunist Tadzhikistana (Stalinabad), Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Almaty), Moskovskaya Pravda, Fakiaskiy Zhechiy (Faku), Zarya Vostoka (Tbilisi), Sovetskaya Moldavnya (Kishinev), Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent), Pravda Ukrayiny (Kiev) and 21 Mar 51 in Kommunist (Yerevan) and Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Alma-Ata).)

REVIEW OF HOSTILITIES IN KOREA

by I. Babin, Literaturnaya Gavota
20 March 51

Embittered by their failures and great losses in Korea, the American interventionists have for some time been resorting to the execution of Chinese volunteers who have been taken prisoner and, also, to the use of poison gas... The commandos and fighting men of the 3d Battalion of a Chinese volunteer unit write in a letter: "We warn the American invaders that poison gas will never save them from destruction, because victory will be gained by the mighty forces of the people, and not by the bloodstained arms of a group of imperialists."

A CARTOON -- Turkestanaya Ikra, 6 Apr 51

A cartoon drawn by V. Podorov depicts US forces in Korea equipped with bacteriological shells and poison-gas containers. Caption above cartoon: "Germany Will Not Help the Aggressors! This is the last desperate means which pro-American American imperialism is intending to put to use to avenge the defeat of US forces in Korea. But the imperialist policy of iron and blood has not shaken the will of the Korean people to fight until final victory. In this struggle for liberation for the honor and independence of their homeland, the Korean people will be victorious."

THE PENTAGON

by A. Krivitskiy, Literaturnaya Gavota
19 April 51

The Pentagon is Wall Street's military administration. The directives of the National Association of Manufacturers of the US constitute the basis of its strategic decisions. The Pentagon is commanded by the billionaires and millionaires who regard war as a cold-blooded business which yields colossal profits. The omnipotent banks demand the attainment of world domination from their military administration. Thus, the American military is faced with an insoluble problem. This is why the Pentagon generals and admirals are discussing the problems of the utilization of atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons. They are ready to blow up, to burn, to poison, and to瓜 the whole world, if only to attain their goal. But their goal is unattainable....

STATEMENT OF THE CHINESE RED CROSS SOCIETY -- Kout Loceev Agency, 5 May 51
Leningradskaya Pravda, 5 May 51
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 6 May 51
Turkestanaya Ikra, 6 May 51

Tokio, 6 May 51, TASS -- Chinese News Agency reports that the Chinese Red Cross has sent a statement to the International Red Cross Committee, and to the League of Red Cross Societies, accusing the Americans of trying out bacteriological weapons on Chinese volunteers taken prisoners, and demands that the Americans be

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punished. The statement says that no one in whom there is an atom of justice can countenance such inhuman actions.

"The Chinese Red Cross," says the statement, "hereby makes this accusation and demands that measures be taken against those who bear the chief responsibility for these crimes directed against all mankind."

The Chinese Red Cross appeals to all 68 member nations of the International Red Cross Committee and the peace-loving peoples of the world to punish these malignant enemies of human society."

AMERICANS ARE TRYING OUT BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ON CAPTURED CHINESE VOLUNTEERS --

Pravda, 5 May 51
 Izvestiya, 5 May 51
 Pravda Vostoka (Tushkent)
 Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Alma-Ata)
 Leninskoye Znamya (Petrozavodsk)
 Kommunist (Yerevan) all 6 May 51

Peking, 4 May (TASS) -- Hsinhua News Agency transmits the following report from its correspondent at the Korean front:

The American invaders in Korea are trying out their bacteriological weapons on captured Chinese volunteers.

This corroborates a report that the Americans are producing bacteriological weapons in large quantities in Japan and at Camp Detrick in the US.

An American warship, supposedly an epidemic-control vessel, but in actual fact carrying out a secret mission and loaded with equipment for the production and testing of bacteriological weapons, recently arrived in Wonsan Bay on the east coast of Korea where captured Chinese volunteers were used as experimental material for testing bacteriological weapons.

In an article entitled, "The Bubonic Plague Ship" the American magazine Newsweek printed the following on 9 Apr:

"Watch for reports about the secret mission of a warship -- a laboratory for epidemiological control, which has set off for the port of Wonsan, on the east coast of North Korea, which has been besieged by the fleet for a long time already."

"This ship, which is a landing vessel for the transportation of infantry, is fitted out with laboratory equipment, with a full batch of mice and rabbits." The American magazine also reported that American naval landing detachments "captured a certain number of Chinese Reds on small islands near the port and took them to the ship where the deadly bubonic plague bacteria were tried out on them for the purposes of elucidating the symptoms of the sickness."

The Chinese people are attentively following these criminal and inhuman actions by the American predatory forces in Korea.

AMERICANS TESTING BW IN KOREA -- Pravda, 5 May 51
 Izvestiya, 5 May 51
 Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)
 Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Alma-Ata)
 Leninskoye Znamya (Petrozavodsk)
 Kommunist (Yerevan) all 6 May 51

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Peking, 4 May (TASS) -- Hsinhua News Agency reports as follows:

Commenting on the report of the Americans using captured Chinese people's volunteers for experiments in the testing of bacteriological weapons in Korea, the newspaper Jen Min Jih-pao points out that the American interventionists in Korea have repeatedly acted contrary to all the laws of human morality and have violated international law. On 1 December 50, in Kaichun, South Pyongyang Province, American troops brutally murdered 31 captured Chinese volunteers and 35 peaceful Korean citizens by shooting them down with machine guns. On 23 February, 26 February, and 3 March, on four occasions they employed poison-gas bombs and shells on the Man River front. Now they have committed a new monstrous crime.

The American aggressors, the newspaper continues, are not only openly producing bacteriological weapons but are also conducting the most inhuman experiments...

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC --

Most Moscow newspapers, 10 May 51
 Kommunist Tadzhikistana (Stalinabad)
 Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Alma-Ata)
 Kommunist (Yerevan)
 Leninskoye Znanya (Petrozavodsk)
 Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent) all 11 May 51

Pyongyang, 8 May (TASS) -- The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has sent the Chairman of the UN General Assembly and the Chairman of the Security Council the following protest:

"To the Chairman of the UN Assembly

To the Chairman of the Security Council

Lake Success, New York

"The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic resolutely protests to the UN against a new monstrous crime of the American interventionists -- the use of the bacteriological weapon in the war against the Korean people.

"It is widely known that the American Far Eastern Command has long since prepared for this criminal act. On MacArthur's order, mass production of the bacteriological weapon has been developed in Japan. It has been reported in the press that MacArthur's staff has spent 1,500,000 yen on the manufacture of the bacteriological weapon, having selected the Japanese government as intermediary in placing orders.

"Documents from the secret archives of the Syngman Rhee government, that were seized after the liberation of Seoul by the People's Army, and published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in a volume entitled "Documents and Materials Exposing the Instigators of Civil War in Korea", offer irrefutable proof that the staff of the Syngman Rhee Army, which was brought into being and led by American military advisors, had planned to wage secret bacteriological war against the North and had taken steps to put these plans into effect long before the open attack on North Korea.

"Thus, according to Plan "A" for 1950, worked out by Department III of the Intelligence Board of the South Korean Army, the following were to be infected with bacteria: (1) army kitchens, (2) police mess-halls, (3) premises where banquets were given by the army, government, Party, etc., (4) city reservoirs and rivers, and (5) houses of army, government, and Party leaders (see Document 18 of volume referred to above). Plan "B" of the South Korean Army Staff's

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AMERICAN ARTILLERY ON USE OF POISON GAS BY INTERVENTIONISTS IN KOREA
Beijing Xinhua News Agency's special correspondent reports
from the Korean front that 2d Lt L. Moss of the American Army, who is in a UN camp, has confirmed the use of poison gas by the American interventionists in Korea.

L. Moss, an artillery officer of the US 24th Division, was taken prisoner by Chinese people's volunteers on 9 February 1951. He stated that in August 1950 he saw 100 tear-gas shells in a military dump in Taegu. There were 200 tear-gas grenades in the same dump.

These chemical shells, stated L. Moss, were delivered to Taegu from military dumps of the US 24th Division located at Sasabe and other areas of the Japanese island of Kyushu. Moss pointed out that, before he left Japan in July 1950, he saw a large quantity of shells containing suffocant, tear, irritant, and blister gases at an American artillery dump at Sasabe. Moss stated that American occupation troops often practiced using those shells.

NEW CRIME OF THE AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS, By N. Mikhalev-Yevostiya, 19 May 51

The American aggressors have covered themselves with the shame of monstrous crimes and atrocities in Korea. Now a new crime -- the use of poison gases and bacteriological weapons -- has been added to the long list of their atrocities.

The use of poison gases by the forces of the interventionists was established by the Chinese volunteers in February and March of this year.

Like all inveterate criminals, the American interventionists tried furiously to deny the facts. Even their British accomplices in the Korean adventure refused, however, to accept the "refutation" of MacArthur's staff (he was then still in command). On March 20, Reuters passed on a report from its Tokyo correspondent, who, although he could not bring himself to state openly that the Americans had used poison gases on the Korean front, still hinted strongly at this by stating that the American artillery was using a "new type" of projectile. L. Moss, an officer of an artillery division of the American 24th Division who was taken prisoner by the Chinese volunteers, confirmed that these were chemical projectiles.

Encaged by their defeat in Korea, the bankrupt American adventurers have used bacteriological weapons in addition to poison gases.

Thanks to timely measures, this calculation of the interventionists has failed -- the soldiers and officers of the People's Army and the Chinese volunteer units were fully protected against an epidemic of smallpox. Among the civilian population, however, the number of cases of smallpox was more than 9,500 by April, 10 percent of them fatal. Apart from this, smallpox infection was brought into Japan by the Americans from Korea.

With the clear intention of neutralizing the impression made by the statement of the government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Ridgway's staff issued a statement on 10 May recounting the fantastic story of the "miraculous salvation" of the UN forces from a smallpox epidemic as the result of a special aid by a group of American Army doctors in the North Korean rear.

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For this "heroic exploit," according to a US report, the American General, General Crawford Seamus, who is "head of the public health and medical security department at the headquarters of the US Forces," received a very high military award. According to the version of Ridgeway's staff and the US, Seamus's detachment "discovered" the presence of a smallpox epidemic in North Korea. Is it not nearer to the truth, however, to say that this General obtained the Distinguished Service Cross as a reward for spreading a smallpox epidemic?

Such a version is lent even greater foundation by the fact that, as is common knowledge, the American military has long been secretly preparing for bacteriological and chemical warfare. Johnson, former American Secretary of Defense, as far back as April last year boasted of the "achievements" of the American chemical corps, which, in the words of its commander McJulian, "spends more than 12 million dollars annually on research work and the perfecting of bacteriological, chemical, and radioactive methods of warfare." There exists in the USA a special center where these cannibalistic researches are carried out. It is situated at Damp District, not far from Washington.

The protection afforded by the American ruling circles to the Japanese war criminals, headed by the Emperor Hirohito, who were exposed at the Khabarovsk trial as the organizers of bacteriological warfare, is directly connected with American plans for using chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The American war criminals are now trying out chemical and bacteriological weapons on the fields of Korea just as Hirohito, General Icii, and other Japanese war criminals once tried out bacteriological weapons on the fields of Manchuria to prepare them for use in a "big war."

This new monstrous crime of the American interventionists is evidence that these adventurers will clutch at the most abominable methods for their own safety. They thereby once more demonstrate their own bankruptcy. The experience of history teaches that aggressors have never yet succeeded in evading inevitable defeat by using criminal methods of warfare. The American interventionists will not succeed in this in Korea.

KOREAN PEOPLE WAGE HEROIC STRUGGLE AGAINST AMERICAN INVADERS--Friends, 16 May 51
L vestiye, 16 May 51

Press conference of the delegation of the Korean Society of Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union released the following:

"...The Deputy Minister of Industry Pak and the writer Lin, in their speech, told of the use by the American aggressors of poison substances against the People's Army and the peaceful population of Korea."

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B U X G A R I A

AMERICAN BARBARIANS USE POISON GASES IN KOREA — Sofia, Narkodna Vyschka,
17 May 51

Peking, 16 March (PAP) — On 5 March 1951, a correspondent of the New China News Agency reported from the Korean front that the American aggressors used poison gases against the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers near Seoul.

Near the Han River, 10 kilometers southeast of Seoul, American aircraft released bombs, the explosion of which caused a dense gray irritating smoke. The Korean soldiers and Chinese volunteers exposed to the smoke lost consciousness for several hours.

Because these soldiers were given proper treatment in hospitals, they were saved. In all cases, respiratory organs and white corpuscles were affected. The poison gases which caused such sickness are very likely types of arsenic compounds.

The correspondent writes that the American interventionists, angered by their failure in Korea, are committing new crimes which are contrary to international law, and are beginning to use barbaric weapons, such as poison gases, for mass annihilation. According to the correspondent, these new atrocities of the aggressors caused deep indignation among the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and among the Chinese volunteers, who will not put down their weapons until the last interventionist is driven from Korea.

AMERICANS USE CHINESE POW'S FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS — Sofia, Legrev, 6 May 51

Peking, 5 May (TASS) — Hsia-hua News Agency reports the following from its correspondent at the Korean front:

American aggressor forces in Korea are testing their bacteriological weapons on captured Chinese volunteers.

An American warship, passing for an epidemic-control vessel, but in reality on a secret mission and loaded with equipment for the production and testing of bacteriological weapons, recently arrived in Wonsan Bay, on Korea's eastern coast. Chinese volunteers have been used on this craft as guinea pigs for testing bacteriological weapons.

The American magazine Newsweek in its 9 April issue carried an article entitled "The Bubonic Plague Ship," and stated: "The following report concerns the secret mission of the experimental ship for epidemic control which put in at Wonsan harbor on northern Korea's eastern coastline which has for some time been under naval attack."

Although the ship in question is a landing vessel, the proper function of which is to transport troops, the article points out that it is equipped with laboratory facilities and has a complete supply of mice and rabbits. The Newsweek article further reported that American naval landing units "captured a certain number of Chinese Communists on the small islands around the harbor, placed them aboard the ship, and conducted experiments with deadly bubonic plague bacteria upon them, in order to produce the symptoms of the disease."

The Chinese people are following closely the criminal and inhuman acts of the American aggressor forces in Korea.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AMERICANS USE POISON GAS — Prague, Svobodne Slovo, 8 Mar 51
 Rude Pravo, 8 Mar 51

A special Hsin-hua correspondent on the central front in Korea has announced that the Americans used poison gas in that sector. On 23 February, two American aircraft flew over the village of Iri on the southern bank of the Han about 10 kilometers southeast of Seoul. They dropped several bombs, one of which gave out a thick brown smoke, which later changed into a bluish fog.

The soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers who were in the vicinity immediately felt a sharp irritation in the nose and neck, strong aching in the head and chest, and difficulty in breathing. The victims of the gas attack soon became unconscious and remained so for 24 hours. Hsin-hua reports that according to the statements of those affected the gases probably contained arsenic.

The fighters of the Korean People's Army think that the Americans, angry at their inability to overcome the People's Army with artillery, rockets, and napalm, are now using this inhuman weapon contrary to all international agreements.

The peiping Jen-min Jih-pao writes about the use of poison gases by the Americans on the Korean front: "This new brutality proves to the whole world that the American imperialists are without doubt the most degenerate aggressors in the world, and irreconcileable enemies of humanity. They may use any sort of murderous weapons, but the Americans will never be able to turn back the tide of the war in Korea and avoid a crushing defeat."

(The first two paragraphs ending with "...24 hours" appeared in Rude Pravo, 8 Mar 51.)

INTERVENTIONISTS USE POISON GAS — Bratislava, Praca, 10 Mar 51

Hsin-hua announced that the American interventionists in Korea used poison gas recently in the fight against the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers. This new brutality of the American war criminals called forth great indignation in all Asiatic countries. A great outcry was raised in China, where large groups of the Chinese people protested against the latest American barbarism. Hsin-hua reported an excerpt from an article in the Peiping periodical Jen-min Jih-pao, which said:

"Those who gave the order to use poison gas in Korea must be discovered and dealt with as with war criminals. After the World War II, the Americans released the Japanese bacteriological war criminals and one of them, Shiro Ishii, was given the job of supervising the production of these death weapons in the United States. On 13 February, Truman openly announced that the atomic bomb could be used in Korea, and now the American aggressors have used poison gases. This fact proves that this new barbarism of the American imperialists is not an accident."

(The quotation alone also appeared in Prague, Lidove Noviny, 10 Mar 51, and Prague, Rude Pravo, 9 Mar 51.)

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INTERVENTIONISTS AGAIN USE POISON GAS — Prague, Svobodne Slovo, 20 Mar 51
Prague, Mlade Fronta, 20 Mar 51

Peking—The American pirates again dropped bombs with poison gas over Korea, Hsin-hua has announced. Bombs with poison gas were dropped on Chinese volunteers on the Han River front four times, on 23 and 26 February and on 3 and 6 March. This new crime of the American aggressors which is against all international agreements, evoked widespread indignation in the Korean People's Army and among the Chinese volunteers.

These latter issued a statement on the use of poison gas by the American aggressors which said, among others: "Against the will of all peace-loving humanity the bloodthirsty American hordes have used poison gas on the Han River front. The long list of crimes proves that the American aggressors are today the crudest and most barbaric army in the world. In murdering they have surpassed Hitler's thieves and the Japanese fascists."

Lidove Noviny, and Rude Pravo both carried first paragraph on 20 Mar 51.

CONDAMN USE OF POISON GAS — Prague, Svobodne Slovo, 21 Mar 51

The officers and men of a unit of Chinese volunteers in Korea have turned together to the peace-loving people of the whole world with open letters in which they condemn the use of poison gas by the American interventionist armies. In a letter signed by the 2d Battalion of Chinese volunteers they say: "On 23 February the American aggressor army dropped a bomb with poison gas on our positions near Iri. This vile and shameless act proves that the American aggressors have lost all human feeling. Acts of this sort only increase our hatred for the American aggressors." In another letter signed by the officers and men of the 3d Battalion they say: "The use of poison gas by the American aggressors again proves to the people of the whole world their brutality and shamelessness. We warn the American aggressors that poison gas will never save them from defeat, because victory will be achieved by the powerful force of the people, and not by the bloody weapons of a handful of imperialists."

MACARTHUR PREPARES BW IN KOREA — Prague, Svobodne Slovo, 24 Mar 51
Prague, Mlade Fronta, 24 Mar 51
Prague, Rude Pravo, 25 Mar 51
Prague, Zemedalske Noviny, 24 Mar 51
Bratislava, Praca, 24 Mar 51
Prague, Obrama Lidu, 24 Mar 51
Bratislava, L'ud, 24 Mar 51

Peking (Hsin-hua)—On MacArthur's orders large production of bacteriological weapons is being prepared to be used against the Korean People's Army and the Korean people.

MacArthur's supreme headquarters has already given out 1,500,000 yen in orders for cultures for bacteria. The orders were placed through the supply offices of the Yoshida government.

During World War II the Japanese army used bombs with bacteria of bubonic plague and typhus after their invasion of northern and central China. This resulted in great loss of life for the Chinese. After the defeat of Japan the war criminals enjoyed MacArthur's protection and were not punished.

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The American imperialists are now openly using these war criminals and are preparing the annihilation of the peace-loving population in the same way as did the Japanese fascists.

[First two paragraphs also appeared in Lidova Demokracie, 24 Mar 51.]

AMERICANS PREPARE TO USE POISONOUS MATERIALS -- Prague, Obrana lidu, 25 Mar 51

In the Soviet Literaturnaya Gazeta, N. Babin recently reported on the military operations in Korea. Among other things he reported that the American interventionists, angry at their lack of success in Korea and at their great losses, have lately been preparing to shoot Chinese volunteer POWs and to use poisonous materials.

The Americans were warned, however, by officers and men of a Chinese volunteer unit in a letter, that the use of poisonous materials would not save them from defeat because the powerful forces of the people would triumph over the bloody weapons of a handful of imperialists.

NEW AMERICAN BESTIALITIES -- Bratislava L'ud, 6 May 51
Prague, Rude Pravo, 6 May 51

Peiping (Hsin-hua) -- The American periodical Newsweek has reported that an American navy ship equipped with a large laboratory for testing the effects of bacteriological weapons has arrived in the harbor of Wonsan in northern Korea. The periodical further admits that the Americans took a large number of Chinese volunteer prisoners of war onto the ship and tested on them the effects of artificial infections of bubonic plague.

The Peiping paper Jen-min Jih-pao writes about this new crime of the American intervention armies:

"On 1 December 1950 the American interventionist soldiers caused the mass murder of 31 Chinese volunteer POWs and 35 peace-loving Korean citizens, who were murdered by machine-gun fire in Kalch'on, South P'yongan Province. On 23 and 26 February and 3 March 1951 they used bombs and grenades filled with poison gas on the Han River. Now they have committed a new shocking crime, which again proves that the American aggressors are wild animals who have no human feelings. The American aggressors are not only producing bacteriological weapons, but are making the most repulsive tests with them."

POW REPORTS USE OF POISON GAS -- Prague, Lidova Demokracie, 10 May 51

POW American Lt L. Moss affirmed, in a conversation with a Hsin-hua correspondent, that the Americans are intentionally using poison gas in Korea. He said that before leaving Japan last year he had seen a large quantity of grenades filled with suffocating, irritating, tear and corrosive gases, which were to be sent from the main warehouse in Sasebo. Moss added that the American intervention units often used these grenades. In August 1950, Moss saw with his own eyes grenades with tear gas in the warehouse in Taegu in southern Korea. The grenades were about 1.4 meters long and 0.25 meters in diameter. In this warehouse there were also 200 hand grenades containing tear gas.

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Many of the exploding shells proved to be chemical shells. At 2200 hours on 6 March, American artillery fired two chemical shells in the Kuriton [Kuryong-dong] area.

The exploding shells gave off small clouds of dark gas. Persons within range of the gas felt an urge to vomit and experienced general weakness. These individuals received medical aid, but symptoms of the illness lasted 24 hours.

The sinful deeds of the American bandit attackers, which violate the universally accepted international legal code, have given rise to enormous agitation in the Korean people's army and among the Chinese volunteers.

These violent deeds of the American occupiers completely disclose the perpetrators as the most barbarian, most merciless army in the world — an army of murderers, the disciples of Hitler's bandits and of the Japanese Fascists. When it became known to the peoples of the world that the American aggressors illegally used poison chemicals in the Han River region, staff officers of MacArthur's occupation headquarters and of the USA Far East Air Command shamelessly denied the inhuman and illegal acts of the American troops. But how can these horrible deeds of sin be denied, when the facts are openly visible?

In the vicinity of Kuryong-dong, two chemical shells were fired one day after officers of MacArthur's occupation headquarters had issued a denial.

The American occupiers cannot refute visible facts by any amount of shrewdness and by twisting words. The American denial of the use of poisonous chemicals proves only that the American aggressors are not only bloody-handed murderers, but are also bare-faced liars.

The American aggressors have committed very serious sinful deeds in Korea. They have already brought upon themselves the opposition of the Korean and Chinese peoples and of the peace-loving peoples of the world, and in the end they will receive their deserved punishment from the people. The Chinese people's volunteers will never forgive these blood-thirsty murderers. They have resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the warriors of the Korean people's army until the troops of the occupiers invading Korea are completely annihilated.

ONCE AGAIN, AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS PREPARE FOR HORRIBLE CRIMES; MACARTHUR PLANS TO USE BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN KOREA — Budapest, Nepszava,
25 Mar 51

The Soviet press publishes the reports of the Hsin-hua News Service, according to which MacArthur plans to use bacteriological weapons in Korea.

MacArthur's general staff has already appropriated one-and-a-half million yen for preparation of nutritive soils, necessary for bacterial cultures. MacArthur has placed the necessary orders through the Japanese government.

In connection with the above, Aleksandr Imshenatsky, famous Russian scientist, director of the Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR, has made the following statement to the correspondent of TASS.

"Large masses of the Soviet people are indignant because of the fact that MacArthur is making large-scale preparations for bacteriological

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French states also that inhabitants of small islands around New Guinea have been taken to the ship, where they were subjected to experiments with plague bacteria.

The Chinese Red Cross has wired its protests against these acts to the International Red Cross and has demanded that those responsible be punished.

The newspaper Jin-jin Jih-Pao treats this question in its editorial in the Friday issue.

CAPTURED US LIEUTENANT ADMITS USE OF TOXIC GASES → Budapest, Nepstadv, 10 May 51.

Korean Front, 9 May (Hsin-hua)—A special correspondent of New China writes that Lt. Moss, an American Lieutenant, whom he met in a prisoner-of-war camp in Korea, says that the American aggressors had used toxic gases in Korea. Lieutenant Moss was captured on 9 February by Chinese volunteers. He said that he saw several hundred tear-gas grenades. The lieutenant declared that these bombs and grenades come from the Japanese warehouse of the US 24th division. Last July, before leaving Japan, Lieutenant Moss saw large quantities of asphyxiating, tear, nerve, and vesicating gases in the Sasebo warehouse of the American army, ready to be loaded on ships. Finally, Lieutenant Moss said that the American occupation troops in Japan often drilled in the use of these bombs.

AMERICAN TROOPS USE POISON CHEMICALS ON KOREAN FRONT → Budapest, Szabad, Hep, 20 Mar 51.

Peiping, 19 March (Tass)—The Hsin-hua News Agency reports that during recent months, the invading American troops in Korea have been under heavy attack. As a result, they are extending the scope of their barbarous deeds. With increased lack of mercy, they are destroying cities and villages and exterminating the peaceful population, including women and children. They have executed masses of Chinese volunteers captured on the battlefield, and now they have resorted to the use of poison chemicals in attempting to eradicate the Chinese people's volunteers who are fighting for peace and are resisting aggression.

The American troops in Korea have used poison chemicals on the Han River front. In four instances on 26 February, and on 3 and 6 March, American artillery in this area fired poison chemical shells on the positions of the Chinese people's volunteers. Previous to this, on 23 February, two American airplanes dropped poison-gas-filled chemical bombs on the positions of Chinese people's volunteers in the vicinity of Iri.

At 12 o'clock on 26 February, chemical shells fall on positions occupied by a Chinese volunteer unit in the area of Hwanch'on-ri. At 2000 hours on the same day, chemical shells fired from lines occupied by American troops fall on the slope of a mountain which lies north of the Hwanch'on-ri highway.

At 1630 on 3 March, the American artillery began bombardment of positions occupied by the 8th Company of Chinese volunteers in Tobionri (Top'yong-dong) area.

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While Soviet microbiologists fight with all their might against infection causing bacteria and while they discover new antibiotics, American imperialism spends large sums of money for the building of "death factories," there large quantities of bacteria for plague, Siberian ulcers, typhoid fever, and other diseases will be produced.

Soviet microbiologists can say to the representatives of American science with justified indignation that any biologist or physician who becomes an organizer of bacteriological warfare is not a scientist, but a criminal.

CHINESE RED CROSS CALLS FOR STOPPING USE OF TOXIC GASES BY AMERICANS IN KOREA — Budapest, Nepszava, 21 Mar 51

On 13 March, the Chinese Red Cross called upon members of all Red Cross organizations of the world to take steps to prevent the Americans from using toxic gases in Korea.

The American occupation troops, who have again met with defeat in Korea, have openly violated international law by the use of toxic gases on the Korean front, says the Chinese Red Cross. This inhuman crime of the American occupation troops certainly evokes resistance and indignation in every man who is on the side of humanity and justice.

P O L A R D

AMERICANS IN KOREA USING POISON GAS — Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 6 Mar 51
 Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 6 Mar 51
 Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 6 Mar 51
 Lodz, Dziennik Lodzki, 6 Mar 51
 Warsaw, Express Wieczorny, 6 Mar 51

Peiping (PAP) — Correspondent of the Hsin-hua Agency writes from the Korean front that at Seoul the American aggressors are using poison gas.

At the Han River, 10 kilometers southeast of Seoul, American planes dropped bombs, which, after exploding, released a dense, brown irritating smoke. Korean soldiers and Chinese volunteers within reach of this smoke became unconscious for several hours. After receiving treatment at hospitals, their lives were saved. However, their respiratory passages and lungs have been seriously damaged. A poison gas which causes such symptoms is usually an arsenic compound.

AMERICAN BARBARIANS USED POISON GAS IN BATTLES AT SEOUL — Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci, 6 Mar 51

Peiping (PAP) — The correspondent of the Hsin-hua Agency reports from the Korean front that at Seoul Americans are using poison gases in the battles against the Korean people's armies and Chinese volunteers.

On the Han River, 10 kilometers southeast of Seoul, American aircraft dropped bombs, which on exploding emitted thick, brown, pungent smoke. Korean soldiers and Chinese volunteers who were within range of this smoke lost consciousness for more than 10 hours. After suitable treatment in hospitals it was possible to save them, but all succumbed to serious illness of the respiratory organs and lungs. The poison gas which causes this type of sickness is most probably some compound of arsenic.

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The correspondent comments at the American interventionists, driven to madness by their failure in Korea, are permitting themselves a new crime, and in violation of all universally accepted standards of international law, they are beginning to use this bestial weapon of mass extermination--poison gases. This new barbarity of the aggressors, writes the correspondent, has aroused deep indignation among soldiers of the Korean people's army and among Chinese volunteers, who will not lay down arms until the last mercenary of the interventionists is thrown out of Korea.

POISONERS -- Waray, Zolniers Wolnosci, 7 May '51

The news reported by the Hain-hua Agency from the Korean front has aroused the conscience of every respectable human being. On the Nangan River, 10 kilometers from Seoul, aircraft of the American invaders dropped bombs containing poison gas. The American mass-slayers achieved the peak of barbarity, the peak of brutality.

We do not know whether, simultaneously with the dropping of poison bombs on the heads of the heroic Korean soldiers and Chinese volunteers, Minister Truman was broadcasting one of his speeches, studded with impudent lies on the subject of his love of peace. We do not know whether that when the heroic defenders of the Korean soil, poisoned by gas, were being transported to hospital, some American state official was broadcasting a big speech on the subject of "the superiority of American civilization" and of the American "way of life." We do know one thing--the air pirates under the dollar sign dropped bombs containing poison gases, and in the aggressive war against the Korean nation used a horrible weapon which Hitler did not dare to use.

For some time now, almost since the first moment of the American invasion of the free and democratic Korean Republic, the comparisons Hitler-Truman and American fascism - German hitlerism appear to be inadequate. The Hitlerites, from whose bloody experience American murderers are drawing inspiration and examples, have turned out to be masters unworthy of their pupils. MacArthur proved to be a more criminal and bloody "Gauleiter" than such notorious brigands as Rundstedt, Keitel, or Mannstein.

The Hitlerite criminals, compared with American fascists, used poison gas in a "discrete" manner. The production of I. G. Farben was used in gas chambers and in hermetically sealed automotive vehicles. The American mass-killers are using up the production of the Dupont de Nemours firm openly, in the form of gas bombs. Contrary to interdictions, contrary to international law, they are availing themselves of this heinous weapon in the war against the peace- and freedom-loving Korean nation.

A comparison between the brutality of Hitlerism in Germany and the present mutation of fascism in America leads directly to one conclusion. It points the way of the inexorable decay of imperialism and its progress toward degeneracy. The Hitlerite "kulturtuerme" turn out to be novices, juxtapose their criminal activity with that of the discontents of "American civilization" and "defenders of western culture"--for that is the name given by the reactionary press to the MacArthur brigands.

The Truman "boys," no less than the Hitler mercenaries, know not only how to burn and loot, rape and hang, shoot in the back of the head and torture. The American gangsters have become specialized in beheading

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Innocent people and exhibiting them in public, the American police, under a mother, rains her child, and American flyers do not fly so heavy bombs to demolish a lone hut occupied by a single family, and drop poison bombs.

The plain man, rich in experience of the past war, has learned to understand what hideous reality lurks behind the definition of imperialism. Imperialism, whether the Hitlerite or Trumanite version, actually provides people from the cradle for the profession executioner and murderer. American infants, instead of rattles in the form of mushrooms or colored balls, are given rattles in the shape of bombs. Instead of building blocks, American children receive a "supertoy" on the style of the A-bomb, whose attraction lies in the fact that on pressing a button a wooden model town collapses into tiny pieces to illustrate the action of an atomic bomb. American toy manufacturers predict further increases in the sale of military toys. As American children grow up, they have the privilege of benefiting from more refined methods of warping the human soul. In films, the subject is crazy murderers, in books the subject is poisoners. The Duponts, interested in getting profits from the production of poison gases of the type used on the Korean front, expend hundreds of millions of dollars to poison the souls and minds of their citizens to change them from human beings to executioners.

A few months ago, the maniac from the White House threatened the Korean and Chinese nation with the atom bomb. The American mass-killers did not dare to use it chiefly because a wave of indignation and protest swept throughout the world, because hundreds of millions of people who signed the Stockholm appeal loudly and clearly warned the incendiaries of the world against the consequences of the crazy policy of the atomists. Now in Korea another type of criminal mass weapon has been used--gas bombs. The imperialists, terrified by the spectre of unescapable defeat, have used a horrible weapon, maddened by the heroic battle of the Korean nation and Chinese volunteers.

The Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace burned the incendiaries of the world against the use of any weapon of mass extermination, whether atomic, or chemical, or bacteriological. Behind this warning stand hundreds of millions of people determined to tie the hands of murderers of women and children, determined to prevent the unleashing of a new war catastrophe. These hundreds of millions of champions of the finest though, and soldiers of the army of peace, the most powerful in the world, reply in anger and indignation to the barbaric deeds of the Truman invaders. The horrible crime of American imperialism, which in its hate of peace and freedom has not hesitated to use poison gases, will close the ranks of the many hundred million defenders of peace, and will mobilize them even more for the battle for mankind's greatest good - peace.

And let the poisoners remember that there will be a reckoning for the crime and that they will have to answer for the crime before the great court of nations.

AMERICAN MASS-KILLERS USING POISONOUS SUBSTANCES IN KOREA WILL NOT EVADE JUST PUNISHMENT -- Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci, 20 Mar 51

Pekin (PAP)--As reported from Korea by the Eoin-kun Agency, American forces on the Korean front have begun to use artillery projectiles filled with poisonous substances. The first instance of use by Americans of aerial bombs with poison gas was established on 23 February near Lili.

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These will be twice fired with American aircraft on positions of Chinese volunteers. On 25 February, the agency states, at 12 noon, an artillery projectile, filled with a toxic chemical substance, fell into trenches occupied by a Chinese volunteer division in the region of Wanchari. Another such artillery projectile was fired on the same day at 2000 hours and fell on the slope of a hill north of the road to Wanchari. On 3 March at 1600 hours, the American artillery with similar projectiles struck the positions of the 8th Company of Chinese volunteers in the region of Tobionxi. On 6 March, near Kunton again, there fell two projectiles with a poisonous substance on a position of Chinese volunteers.

The New China Agency affirms that these brutal acts in violation of international law by American invaders have aroused great indignation among soldiers of the People's Army and among Chinese volunteers.

Officers and men of one of the Chinese volunteer divisions in Korea have published an open letter to the peace-loving people of the whole world, condemning the American invasion forces for the use of poison gases. The letter proclaims, among other things, that such infamous deeds prove that the American invaders have lost all sense of humanity.

A sharp protest in this matter has been published by students of Pekin University and other schools. They demand severe punishment for the perpetrators of this war crime.

AMERICAN AGGRESSORS CONTAMINATE WATER WITH BACTERIA -- Poznan, Glos Wielkopolski, 14 May 51

Peiping (PAP) -- The Chinese press carried many articles and letters from readers expressing their deep indignation at the discovery that the American aggressors in Korea have used bacteria as a war weapon.

The Chinese press fully supports the request of Park Hun-Jung, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Korean People's Republic, and demands that MacArthur and Ridgway be brought before the court and punished.

The New China Agency points out that the news released on 10 May by the American press that General Sam Crawford has been appointed to organize "centers for bacteriological experiments" in Korea is significant and proves that the American imperialists are so brazen that they no longer strive to hide their crimes.

There is evidence at present, writes the New China Agency, that during the short occupation of some areas of North Korea the American aggressors contaminated wells with various dangerous bacteria and made every effort to cause smallpox epidemic.

The Peiping People's Daily writes that crimes of the American interventionists can no longer be tolerated and demands a severe punishment of MacArthur, Ridgway, Von Nicet, and others who have taken part in these crimes.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS WILL BE AS UNSUCCESSFUL AS THE MONSTERS -- Kielce, Dzienak Polski, 16 May 51

Moscow (PAP) -- An article, entitled "New Crimes of American Interventionists," in the daily newspaper Izvestia brands the imperialistic murderers who did not decline to use poison and bacteria as war weapons in Korea.

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ILLEGIB

DEATH SHIP IN THE KOREAN PORT OF WONSAN -- Krakow, Poland
24 May 51

It was not without reason that in 1899 the US refused to ratify The Hague Peace Convention, forbidding the use of poisoned gun-drum bullets. Again in 1925, the US refused to sign the Geneva Protocol, prohibiting bacteriological and chemical warfare. And it was not without reason that, after the end of World War II, General Ishi Shiro, the best known Japanese specialist in bacteriological warfare, received permission from General MacArthur to continue his scientific work.

The consequence of all this has now come to light. An American ship, such as the US uses to transport marines, arrived at Wonsan, a port in North Korea, in the latter part of April. Not one marine landed, nor were any weapons unloaded; nevertheless, death was carried on this ship in another form. On board there was a laboratory for research purposes and for control of epidemics. Here, the efficacy of using bacteria as a war weapon was tested on Chinese soldiers, particularly the use of plague bacilli.

This is a short resume based on a story entitled "The Plague-infected Ship" in Newsweek. The magazine adds that this ship awakened great interest in Wonsan because of the surrounding mystery.

The use of bacteria as a war weapon against the Chinese soldiers clearly gives evidence that the American ruling powers have definitely thrown off their mask of "humanitarianism."

APPEAL ISSUED TO SCIENTIFIC WORKERS -- Krakow, Poland, 16 May 51

Varsov (PAP) -- The commission of scientists of the Polish Committee of the Peace Defenders (Polski Komitet Obrony na Pokoj - PKOP) issued the following appeal to all scientific workers:

"We, members of the Scientific Section of the PKOP, appeal to our colleagues to see that no scientific worker in Poland fails to sign in the National Plebiscite for Peace.

"We all know how important the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan is to the development of our Fatherland, and we know that the battle for peace is the battle for fulfillment of this plan.

"We scientists want science to be in Poland what it should be -- a helper and a guardian of the working people.

"In America, scientists' results, and physicians' and biologists' research are used for the production of instruments of death, of which mothers and children in Korea are the victims.

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"By signing in the National Pledge for Peace we express not only our desire for peace, but also our conviction that we will conduct the peace and respect to science which it deserves."

"By signing, we promise that we will make every effort to see that the fruits of our labor will be beneficial to People's Poland."

For the committee of scientists of PKP, the following signed the appeal: University presidents Remigiusz Bierzanek, Edward Kreczmarowski, Jan Wasilkowski, and Jakub Wegierski; Professors Jerzy Lukowski, Edward Czetwertyński, Jan Dembowski, Leopold Infeld, Karol Janczak, Michał Kaczorowski, Roman Kozłowski, Tadeusz Lehr-Splavinski, Jerzy Manteufel, Kazimierz Michalowski, Stanisław Ossowski, Stefan Pienkowski, Marian Stefanowski, Rafał Taubenschlag, Witold Wierzbicki, and Jan Zacharowicz.

RUMANIA

AMERICAN USE POISON GAS IN KOREA -- Bucharest, Seanteia, 20 Mar 51
Universul, 20 Mar 51
Viata Sindicala, 20 Mar 51
Romania Libera, 20 Mar 51

Peiping, 19 Mar (Agerpres) - The correspondent of the News Agency announces that the American troops in Korea have used poison gas on the Han River front. The American artillery has repeatedly bombarded the banks of the river with poison-gas shells. Chinese volunteers are located in this region.

Hain-hua announces that on 23 February two American aircraft dropped bombs filled with poison gas on the positions of the Chinese volunteers near Lili.

On 26 February, at 1200, a poison-gas bomb was dropped on the positions of Chinese volunteers at Kwang Chiang Ri. At 2000 on the same day, another poison-gas bomb was dropped by the Americans on a hill north of Kwang Chiang Ri highway. On 3 March at 1630, American artillery bombarded positions held by the 8th unit of the Chinese volunteers. The bombardment consisted of regular shell mixed with many poison-gas shells. On 6 March at 2200, the Americans dropped two poison-gas shells on Kuritong.

Peiping, 19 March (Agerpres) - TASS reports that Hain-hua News Agency announces that on 17 March a spokesman for the Chinese volunteers stated that the American invaders had used poison gas. Adversul, 19 March, gives the additional information that the American bombardment of 3 March at 1630 was against Chinese volunteers in position at Topyungri. The bombardment of 6 March at 2200 was on positions at Kuritong. Upon exploding, the shells and bombs gave off a black smoke. The victims have been nauseated and have lost consciousness. Even after medical treatment, it took 12 hours before the effects were off. Universul, Viata Sindicala, Seanteia, 20 Mar 51

REPORTS MACARTHUR WILL USE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE -- Bucharest, Seanteia, 25 Mar 51

Peiping, 24 March (TASS) -- Hain-hua News Agency transmits a report from a well-informed source in Japan that MacArthur has organized the production of biological warfare weapons to be used against the Korean

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people's army and the civil population of Korea. This is part of the latest tactic of the American imperialism to avenge the defeat of the American Army on the Korean front.

MacArthur's headquarters has so far spent over 1.5 million yen to prepare cultures for bacteria. The Japanese government has assigned the orders to various firms.

Tsin-hua says that those atrocities of the American imperialists will be answered with more powerful offensives by the Chinese people.

AMERICANS RESORT TO POISON GAS AND BARBARIETY BECAUSE OF LOSSES IN KOREA -- Bucharest, Adevarul, 23 Mar 51

Universul, 24 Mar 51

Moscow, 23 March (Agencies) - The newspaper Literurnaya Gazeta publishes an article signed by N. Babin on the military events in Korea. The UN forces number 230,000 men with powerful supporting aircraft, tanks, and artillery and are valiantly attempting to break through the lines held heroically by the Korean people's army and the Chinese volunteers. The UN losses in the vicinity of Seoul have been over 30,000 soldiers and officers in a very short time in addition to large quantities of arms and materiel.

The intense fire of the Korean people's army has forced units of the American Eighth Army to retreat. Maddened by the reverses and checks in Korea, the American invaders have taken to shooting the Chinese volunteers who have been captured and have also used poison gases. No barbarity which the Americans can break the fighting spirit of the Chinese volunteers. The officers and men of the 3d Battalion of a Chinese unit have signed a letter, extracts of which read: "We warn the American invaders that poison gas will not save them. Victory will be to the powerful forces of the people and not to a handful of imperialists with their bloody claws."

AMERICAN BARBARIANS ARE ADEPT AT BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE -- Bucharest, Scanteia, 28 Mar 51

Vista Sindicala, 28 Mar 51

Washington (Agencies) - The fact that the American imperialists are preparing to use bacteriological warfare is such naked confirmation. It is well known that the American invaders have already used poison gas against the Korean people's army and the Chinese volunteers.

Recently, Richard Maas, director of the American Health Institute, stated in a press conference that "bombs and artillery shells with microbes will soon be possible for military uses." He has pointed out that influenza virus as well as bacteria of typhoid fever, cholera, plague, and others which produce fatal fevers could be used "with success."

In planning to use bacteriological warfare, the Wall Street millionaires again show themselves as the real enemies of man and animal.

AMERICAN IMITATORS COMMIT A NEW CRIME IN KOREA -- Bucharest, Scanteia, 6 May 51

Peiping, 5 May (Agencies) - The correspondent of New China at the Korean front reports as follows.

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American invasion troops in Korea are experimenting with biological warfare weapons upon prisoners from the Chinese volunteers. This confirms the information that the Americans are producing large quantities of bacteriological weapons in Japan and at Fort Detrick in the U.S.

An American warship recently arrived in the Wonsan Gulf on the east coast of Korea. This vessel was purportedly to be used for the control of epidemic diseases but was actually on a secret mission. The ship is equipped for the production of, and experiments with, bacteriological weapons.

In this connection, the American magazine Newsweek on 9 April published an article entitled "A Bubonic Plague Vessel." The article stated: "The following information is given in connection with the secret mission of a warship, a laboratory for epidemic-disease control, which reached the port of Wonsan on the east coast of Northern Korea. This port has been under naval blockade for some time. The ship, which is used to carry infantry troops, is equipped with a laboratory and the necessary number of rats and guinea pigs." The American magazine continues: "A number of Chinese volunteers have been taken prisoner on the small islands near the port. These men have been brought to the ship, there, for the purpose of establishing the symptoms of diseases, experiments have been performed on them with the fatal bacteria of the bubonic plague."

The Chinese people are closely following these criminal and inhuman activities of the American invasion troops.

Peiping, 5 May (Agencies) - TASS China Agency Reports that the Chinese Red Cross Association has sent to the International Red Cross Committee and to the League of Red Cross Associations a statement in which it accuses the Americans of experimenting on captured Chinese volunteers with bacteriological weapons and demands punishment for such activities. The statement points out that any man with the most elementary sense of decency could not reconcile himself to such inhuman actions.

The Chinese Red Cross Association supports the accusation and demands that steps be taken against those who are principally responsible for such crimes against all mankind.

The Chinese Association calls upon all 68 members of the International Committee of the Red Cross and upon all peace-loving people to punish these inveterate enemies of human society.

AMERICAN AGGRESSORS USE POISON GAS IN KOREA -- Bucharest, Unirea,
11 May 51 - Viata Capitalului, 11 May 51

Peiping, 10 May (Agencies) - TASS reports that a special correspondent of the Hsin-hua News Agency announces that the young American Lieutenant, L. Moss, who is at present in a prisoner-of-war camp, admits that the Americans are using poison gas in Korea.

L. Moss, a battery officer in the divisional artillery of the 24th Division, was taken prisoner by Chinese volunteers on 9 February 1951. He declared that in August 1950 he had seen 100 tanks loaded with tear gas at the ammunition depot in Taegu. There were also 200 tear-gas grenades at the same depot.

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Moss claimed that these chemical bombs had been brought to Sasebo from the depot of the 24th Division located at Sasebo and other parts of the Japanese island of Kyushu. Moss also declared that he had seen large numbers of bombs loaded with asphyxiating, incendiary, irritating, and vesicant gases at Sasebo before he left Japan in July 1950. Moss claimed that the American occupation troops are actually using these bombs.

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SECRET

The following is from "3 Points in Korea" by Beijing People's Publishing,
9 May 51.

Peking (UN - China News Agency) - A special correspondent of the Peking China News Agency reports that American aircraft have dropped poison gas bombs over the Yon River combat area and on 23 October at 1300 hours, two American planes flew over the village of Iliri on the south bank of the Han River, about 10 kilometers southeast of Seoul, and dropped several bombs.

One of those bombs generated lacrimo gas which later condensed into a heavy, bluish-gray vapor and spread out over the area. Soldiers of the People's army and Chinese volunteers immediately experienced swelling in the nose and throat, headache, and chest pain which caused breathing difficulties. Persons who were strongly exposed to the vapors lost consciousness for about 24 hours. Judging by those symptoms, the Americans apparently used vapor or smoke gas.

The Peking Volkszeitung (People's Gazette), in a commentary on the use of poison gas ordered by the Americans, demands that those who gave the order be prosecuted forthwith as war criminals. The newspaper states that, following World War II, the US government took into custody Japanese war criminals who had worked on developing bacteriological weapons, and even commissioned one of those men with directing the production of bacteriological weapons in the United States.

On 30 November 1950, President Truman openly threatened to use the atom bomb in Korea, and now the American interventionists have begun using poison gas. Those facts only demonstrate that the latest atrocities of the Americans, the dropping of poison-gas bombs, did not happen accidentally. The newspaper further reports that students of Peking University and teachers college have lodged a protest against this new inhumanity of the Americans.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS MURDERED WITH BACTERIA ~ Berlin, Tagliche Rundschau, 6 May 51
 Berlin, Nachr-Express, 5 May 51
 Peking, Peiping Press, 7 May 51

Peking (UPI) - The New China Press Agency reports that the United States interventionists in Korea have used captured Chinese volunteers as guinea pigs for scientific experiments with bacteriological weapons. A US landing craft, with the designation "epidemic-control ship," is said to have entered the Korean harbor of Wonsan where experiments were carried out on captured Chinese volunteers. It has also been learned that the Americans are engaging in large-scale production of bacteriological weapons in Mizunji Coedaiji on Yodoko (Japan) and at Camp Dietrich near Washington.

Hsin-hua further reports that in the 9 April issue of Kyodo, an American periodical, attention has already been called to the "secret mission of an epidemic-control ship of the navy at Wonsan harbor, on the east coast of Korea." The ship is equipped with a complete laboratory and carries animals for experimental purposes. A number of Chinese Communists on the small island of the harbor were seized by Marine landing forces and taken aboard the ship, where they are to be used for observation of symptoms of the dreaded bubonic plague.

The Chinese Red Cross has filed a protest with the International Committee of the Red Cross against the use of Chinese prisoners-of-war in experiments with

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ILLEGIB

AMERICANS USE CHINESE PRISONERS OF WAR AS GUINEA PIGS FOR EXPERIMENTS WITH BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS — Leipzig, Leipzig's Volkszeitung, 6 Mar 51

(ADN/DNZ - German News Agency/Leipzig Volkszeitung) — In Nanking, Ferdinand, on Yodufu (Japan) and at Camp Dietrich near Washington, the US interverticulists are producing large amounts of bacteriological weapons. Hsin-hua News Agency reports that the Americans are even using captured Chinese volunteers as guinea pigs, for the observation of symptoms of the dreaded bubonic plague.

The Chinese Red Cross has filed a protest with the International Committee of the Red Cross, stating that "such inhuman action cannot be tolerated by anybody having even the slightest feelings for humanity." The Chinese Red Cross appeals to the 63 member states of the International Committee to take a stand to stand against the outrages of humanity.

DISPLAY

AMERICANS USE POISON-GAS BOMBS — Belgrade, Borba, 6 Mar 51
Sarajevo, Cislotođenje, 6 Mar 51

The New China Agency claims that on 23 February American planes dropped poison-gas bombs on the area around the Han River, southeast of Seoul. It is presumed that the bombs were filled with some arsenic compound, but it is not alleged that there were any victims from the attack.

AMERICANS USE POISON-GAS BOMBS — Ljubljana, Slovenski Pravac, 6 Mar 51

The New China Agency claims that on 23 January ^{/sic/} American planes dropped poison-gas bombs on the area around the Han River, southeast of Seoul. It is presumed that the bombs were filled with some arsenic compound, but it is not alleged that there were any victims from the attack.

DISPLAY

US ACCUSED OF GAS WARFARE IN KOREA — Tokyo Star, 6 Mar 51

A Chinese news bulleten released officially announced by the Peking radio accuses American forces in Korea of the use of gas against Chinese and North Korean troops on 23 February. Two American planes are reported to have dropped the bombs on Communist positions on that date about 30 kilometers southeast of Seoul on the Han River. "A cloud of brown smoke which gradually turned green and spread over an extensive area emerged from one of the bombs." It was claimed that the bomb contained poison gas with suffocating characteristics. (Finnish News Bureau-Bulletin)

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CHINA ALLEGES U.S. USED POISON GAS IN KOREA -- Oslo, Triheten, 6 Mar 51

London, 5 March (AP) -- Chinese sources complained today that American aircraft had dropped poison-gas bombs in Korea. The complaint was attributed to the Peiping radio in a report from the New China News Agency, which declared that the gas bombs were dropped near the Han River near Seoul on 23 February. The report stated that the American planes had flown over the southern bank of the river, southeast of Seoul, and dropped several bombs. One of the bombs emitted thick, brown smoke which later turned to grey. Korean and Chinese soldiers who entered this area received painful aches in the nose and throat, strong headaches and chest pains, and they began to vomit. Those in the vicinity where the smoke was heaviest were unconscious for a whole day, the report stated.

PEIPING RADIO AIDS GAS CHILL CHARGE -- Oslo, Triheten, 19 Mar 51

London, 18 March (Reuter) -- A broadcast over Peiping radio on Sunday repeated the North Korean government's charge that the Americans used gas grenades during the fights near Seoul. An official Chinese spokesman stated that such shells were last used on the Han River and other places on 6 March.

APPEALS TO RED CROSS AGAINST AMERICAN POISON GAS -- Oslo, Triheten, 21 Mar 51

Peiping (IDR) -- The President of the Chinese Red Cross, Li Bochuan, has urged members of Red Cross organizations in all countries to take steps to assure that the US will not again use poison gas in Korea.

CHARGES AMERICANS USED GAS GRENADES AGAINST CHINESE -- Oslo, Triheten, 12 Apr 51

In an article denouncing American aggression in Korea, Communist Triheten said "that the interventionists have gone so far as to use poison gas. On 26 February, and 3 and 6 March, American artillery fired gas shells four times against Chinese volunteers on the Hanhong River."

ELTICUS CONGRESSMAN'S ARTICLE ON POISON GAS -- Oslo, Triheten, 24 Apr 51

New York, 23 April (AP) -- Congressman Robert Aikes has written an article about a new liquid poison gas in the May issue of Saga. The new gas is so deadly that a small drop on the skin is enough to kill a person within a few minutes. The name of the gas is a secret, but it is considered to be a type of nerve gas.

CITERS "SAGA'S" ARTICLE ON POISON GAS -- Oslo, Triheten, 24 Apr 51

New York, 23 April (AP) -- Congressman Robert Aikes writes in the May issue of Saga magazine about a new liquid poison gas which is so deadly that a small drop on the skin is enough to kill a person within a few minutes. The name of the gas is a secret, but it is a type of nerve gas.

SECRET

ACCUSE U.S. FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE -- Oslo,
Friboten, 11 May 51

Moscow, 10 May (TASS) -- The North Korean government demanded Thursday that Generals MacArthur and Ridgway be arrested and brought before an international tribunal for having started bacteriological warfare in Korea. The demand was contained in a note sent to the UN General Assembly from the North Korean Foreign Minister Pak Hn Yen.

The American forces are accused of having conducted systematic bacteriological warfare in several North Korean provinces. It is said that an epidemic was spread over North Korea during April 1950 and April of this year, but only in those areas occupied by the Americans. There have been 3,000 cases of smallpox, and in North Pyongyang Province over 600 persons have been stricken by the illness.

The note states that the epidemic is without a doubt the result of a systematic bacteriological warfare, because before American intervention there had not been a single case of smallpox in North Korea. Reference is made to two documents which were seized in the South Korean foreign department in Seoul, and which contain directives about bacteriological warfare to South Korean military leaders. As further proof, the press despatch states the production of bacteriological weapons is being carried out on a large scale in Japan.

Pak Hn Yen ends his note by saying that the purpose of the bacteriological warfare was to break down the North Koreans' resistance by cruel inhuman methods, but the peoples army and the Chinese volunteers aim to continue the war until final victory.

The content of the note was reported over Radio Moscow on Thursday morning.

SAYS "NEWSWEEK" CONFIRMS AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE -- Oslo,
Friboten, 12 May 51

The Chinese news agency Eain-hua published on 4 May a report from its correspondent on the Korean front that the American intervention troops in Korea were conducting "experiments" with bacteriological weapons on captured Chinese volunteers.

The report said that an American vessel, which is camouflaged as an "epidemic-control ship," but which actually has a secret mission and is loaded with equipment for production of and experimentation with bacteriological weapons, recently arrived in Wonsan harbor on the eastern coast of Korea where Chinese volunteers are used in experiments with bacteriological weapons.

It has long been known that the American militarists have continued in the footsteps of the Japanese war criminals and are conducting a "grand" work in continuously hatching more death-dealing bacteria and producing poison gases. Japanese war criminals, whom the US has forced to deliver are working in bacteria factories in the United States. This "industry" has also been restored in Japan. Some time ago a Canadian newspaper declared that the Americans were experimenting with bacteria inoculation of people -- seeking in the arctic region of North America.

The American magazine Newsweek (can be purchased on Oslo news stands) has in its 9 April issue a short notice which definitely confirms the Chinese report.

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It is, of course, not necessary to send a ship on a "secret mission" to determine whether or not there are signs of bubonic plague.

The Americans are also sending two "red" Chinese to agricultural schools to test the effectiveness of their insect method of rice production -- that is the substance of the "secret mission."

A this is the result the UN's flag with "focal" and physical aid from governments who sign conventions about human rights, and pretend to represent the Christian civilization versus eastern barbarism!

CHANGE IN USES FORBIDDEN IN KOREA -- Oslo, Tributon, 15 May 51

Geneva, 13 May (TTS - Reuters) -- The chairman in the Chinese Red Cross, Li-eh Chuan, presented Saturday, 12 May 51, the headquarters of the International Red Cross with several claims about American troops using poison gas in Korea. She declared also that the Americans are preparing for bacteriological warfare in Korea.

AMERICAN OFFICER CONFESSION OF POISON GAS -- Oslo, Tributon, 16 May 51

Peiping -- The Chin-hun news bureau's special correspondent at the front in Korea reports that the American Lieutenant L. Moos has confirmed that the American troops in Korea are using poison gas.

L. Moos served as lieutenant in an artillery division and was taken prisoner by Chinese volunteers on 9 February. He declared that in August he saw projectiles with tear gas at a depot in Taegu.

Lieutenant Moos said that these projectiles were sent to Taegu from the 24th Division's headquarters in Kyushu. Moos emphasized that before he had left Japan in July last year, he had seen a large number of projectiles with various gases at an American ammunition dump in Sasebo. According to Lieutenant Moos the American occupation troops have used these projectiles on several occasions.

CHINESE JURISDICTION OVER AMERICAN SHIP IN KOREA -- Oslo, Tributon, 19 May 51

Peiping (Ssin-hun) -- New information about Americans are conducting bacteriological warfare in Korea has aroused the ire of the Chinese people. The press supports the Koreans' demand that MacArthur and Ridgway be taken to court because they have used this inhuman weapon.

The Americans' cynical announcement that they have deominated Brigadier General Crawford F. Sims, chief for the Americans' so-called "division for health and welfare," is taken here as a sign that the Truman administration no longer tries to hide the fact that they are conducting bacteriological warfare.

The Associated Press admitted in a report on 10 April that "medical units" have operated in the liberated areas in Korea and had "collected vitally important information about sicknesses and the medical problems of the Communists." The only thing that is "vitally important" for the Americans to know is if their beastly weapons are killing enough innocent people.

"The People's Paper" (Voliets Engblad) writes that the crime of spreading smallpox among the population in the areas which are temporarily occupied by Americans, is too serious to be tolerated by mankind. All the Chinese people support the demand of the Korean Foreign minister that the war criminals be made responsible.

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REPORTS CANADA STUDYING RUSSIAN POISON GAS -- Stockholm, Norway
Copenhagen, 1 Mar 51

Ottawa, 28 February (PT - Reuter) -- Canada is studying new types of gas masks to protect against a particularly dangerous and invisible gas which the Russians are reported to have in quantity. Disclosed by reports that Danish scientists are supposed to have begun research on a means of countering what was called "the insidious death gas", the Canadian authorities announced that for some time Canada has been studying the potency and possible use of the gas. They state that its properties have been considerably exaggerated, but that it is very potent. It is reported to be much better than mustard gas.

CLARK MCARTHUR USES POISON GAS AGAINST KOREA -- Stockholm, By Dec., 5 Mar 51

Longkong (PT - Reuter) -- Radio Peking has broadcast an official report from the Chinese Telegraph Bureau in which the American troops in Korea are accused of having used gas against the Chinese volunteers and North Korean troops on 23 February.

It is stated that two American aircraft at about 1300 hours on the above date dropped bombs on Korean positions at the Han River, 30-odd kilometers southwest of Seoul. "One of the bombs released a brownish cloud of smoke, which gradually turned green as it spread out over the lowest areas, and it could be established that the bomb contained poison gas with asphyxiating effects."

POISON GAS SHOT TO WEST ORIGINALLY AS AIRTAKE BOMB -- By Dec., 9 Apr 51

Hamburg (IDR) -- The Communist city council group in Hamburg demands in a message to the city senate that all poison-gas projectiles, munitions, and explosives unloaded in Hamburg harbor be confiscated and rendered harmless.

During recent months, considerable quantities of ammunition and explosives have been brought to Hamburg aboard many foreign vessels. As a rule, the contents designations on the crates are false.

CLARK US TROOPS PREPARING TO WAGE BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN KOREA -- Stockholm, By Dec., 5 May 51

Peking (IDR) -- The American combat forces in Korea are preparing to use bacteriological warfare against the Korean people's army and the Chinese volunteer units.

The Chinese Red Cross stated in a message to the International Red Cross Committee on 4 May that indisputable facts indicate that the Chinese volunteers falling into the hands of the American invading troops are being used as Guinea pigs in experimentation with certain bacteriological war agents.

The men primarily responsible for this frightful crime must be called to account, it was asserted in the declaration.

SECRET

JOINT USE OF GAS IN KOREA -- GENEVA, 11 May 51

Mrs. Li Ching (U.N. Reuter) -- The president of the Chinese Red Cross, Mrs. Li Ching, accuses the Americans of having used poison gas five times in the Korean War. She presented the accusations before the International League of Red Cross Association at its meeting in Geneva. Mrs. Li asserts that the American troops are making preparations for bacteriological warfare. The high command of the American aggression forces has set up bacteria cultures and other similar weapons on a large scale in Japan in order to annihilate the Korean people, she says.

She said further that it is well known that the American military authorities are using Chinese prisoners for bacteriological experiments.

Mrs. Li stated that "the Americans have used poison gas five times in the Han River area to save themselves from defeat."

Radio Peking stated on 12 May that the Chinese people support the demand that Generals MacArthur and Ridgway be held responsible for having waged bacteriological warfare.

Radio Peking reminded listeners that an American officer received the Distinguished Service Cross for having crossed into enemy territory in order to determine what diseases were plaguing enemy troops. The radio commentator stated that this is America's cynical way of reporting that a soldier has been rewarded for having spread diseases.

BRITISH

KOREA PROTESTS USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE -- Copenhagen, Land og Folk, 11 May 51

The Associated Press reports that Pak Hsu Lin, Foreign Minister of the Korea People's Republic, has telegraphed a protest to the UN against the UN-Army's use of bacteriological warfare in Korea. The protest demands that Generals MacArthur and Ridgway be held responsible for this war crime. The charge claimed that during its retreat in North Korea, the UN-Army infected water reservoirs with bacteria which caused an epidemic of smallpox.

SWITZERLAND

COMMUNISTS ACCUSE AMERICANS OF USING POISON GAS -- Zurich, Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 5 May 51

Longkong, 5 March (Reuter) -- Radio Peking has accused American troops in Korea of using poison gas against Chinese and North Korean troops, in violation of international law. It is alleged that on 23 February 1951 two American aircraft bombed Communist positions near the Han River. One of the bombs was discovered to have been a gas bomb, which upon explosion formed a brown cloud that soon took on a greenish color.

DENY USE OF POISON GAS -- Zurich, Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 6 May 51

Washington, 5 March (Reuter) -- A Defense Department spokesman discredited the report, broadcast by Radio Peking that American units had used poison gas in air operations in Korea, as a "typical propaganda report." "We would be wasting our time," he stated, "if we were to comment on all accusations levelled against us in Communist radio broadcasts."

SECRET

CHINA: Telegram to British Home Secretary (Refugee), 7 May 51

Beijing, 5 May (Reuters) -- The Chinese Red Cross has addressed a message to the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning Americans in Korea of urging Chinese prisoners of war as guinea pigs for experiments with bacteriological weapons. The English News Agency reports that these experiments are being conducted in North Korea on the west coast of Korea.

ARGENTINA

NORTH KOREA ACCUSE MACARTHUR AND RIDGWAY -- Argentinisches Tageblatt, 10 May 51

New York, 9 May (UPI) -- The North Korean Foreign Minister has sent a telegram to the president of the Security Council and to the General Assembly of the United Nations demanding that legal proceedings be instituted against Generals MacArthur and Ridgway for using bacteriological warfare in Korea. The Foreign Minister attributes the smallpox epidemic, which raged in North Korea from December 1950 to January 1951, to importation of bacteria from Japan.

According to the telegram, documents are said to have been found in Seoul which prove that the US had developed considerable sums of money in the production of bacteriological weapons in Japan, long before hostilities began.

The confiscated documents, according to North Korean officials, contain American plans for contaminating drinking-water reservoirs and other objects suitable for spreading infection and disease.

The telegram further states that the US is supposed to have instructed South Korea to carry on bacteriological warfare. The use of bacteriological weapons is characterized as a violation of the rules governing the conduct of war, and as a crime against humanity.

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Decontamination Methods, Cupra, translated on 4 January 1947, 27 pp. Mimeographed booklet. Contents: (1) Decontamination materials -- calcium chloride, zinc oxide, medical emulsions; methods of storing calcium chloride. Other decontamination substances -- sulphur chloride, solvent, (2) Methods of decontamination -- when and what should be decontaminated; safety measures during decontamination work; spot decontamination of zinc oxide; complete decontamination by bathing the contaminated items in the liquid substance; decontamination of machine guns; decontamination by dusting. (DD Doc No 283305-B)

SECRET

Summer Combat Training Programs, translated (original source not indicated) and published in March 1948 by the General Staff, 21st L.I. Inf Div, Korean People's Army.

One of the summer training programs (for 1948) included 3 hours of antichemical warfare training, composed of one hour of lecture on the use of decontamination apparatus, and two hours of lectures on methods of decontamination apparatus, and two hours of lectures on methods of decontaminating weapons. (FDD Doc No 283277-A)

Winter Combat Training Programs, translated by the General Security Staff Training School, Nov 1947.

Winter training programs include 7 hours of antichemical warfare training. The subjects covered and the number of hours devoted are as follows: chemical weapons used by foreign armies, 1 hour; methods of using antigas equipment, 2 hours; gas-protective covers, shoes, clothing, and their uses, 2 hours; use of smoke grenades and smoke projectors, 1 hour; how to pass through a gas-infected zone, 1 hour. (FDD Doc No 283277-B)

Winter Combat Training Programs for 1946, published by the General Staff, Light Infantry Division, Korean People's Army, 10 July 1947.

Twelve hours of antichemical warfare training. The subject matter covered is generally the same as those listed above. (FDD Doc No. 283277-C)

Squad Leader's Handbook, translated (original source not identified) and published by the Translation Section, General Staff, N. Korean People's Army, April 1948, 144 pp booklet.

Chapter 3 on chemical warfare: use of gas mask, when to use gas mask, how to wear it, how to fold it away, with illustrations. Use of antigas covers, antigas shoes, leggings, cape, and bag, with illustrations. (FDD Doc No 283275)

Military Technical Information, by N. Ivanov (translated into Chinese by Chang Ping-hsiang), Northeast Bookstore.

Chapter VI. Military Chemical Warfare

1. Chemical Warfare Weapons of the Capitalist Allies (from pp 54 ~ 57, Red Army Chemical Services Instructions and pp 33 ~ 38, Gas Defense Textbook by Shamnov, Moscow, 1935). Lists various gas weapons with pertinent data and its maximum range, effective area of contamination, etc.

2. Characteristics of Chemical Warfare Chemicals (Used by capitalist armies) (from pp 3 ~ 16, Gas Defense Textbook). Lists various types of gases and their characteristics such as effective period of time during winter and summer, method of use, etc.

3. Characteristics of Poisons (from pp 8 ~ 16, Gas Defense Red Army Textbook). Lists various types of poisons and their characteristics such as form, solubility in water, effect on humans, etc.

4. Smoke Screen Equipment (from pp 24 ~ 30, Gas Defense Textbook)

5. Gas Defense Equipment (from pp 39 ~ 69, Gas Defense Textbook)

6. Decontamination Equipment (from pp 98 ~ 139, Gas Defense Textbook). Lists chemical and equipment with such markings as P, II, A - 1 type portable decontamination equipment, etc.

7. Washing Equipment.

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